COMMANDERS DIGEST

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EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM—President Lyndon B. Johnson attaches the Presidential Unit Citation to the colors of the 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, for the unit's heroism in action during Operations Union I and II in Vietnam. Brig. Gen. Kenneth J. Houghton (2nd from left) commanded the regiment as a colonel during the operations and Sgt. Maj. Jess E. Hayes (left) was the unit's senior enlisted man. Col. Haywood R. Smith, the President's military aide, assists at the ceremony.

Project VAULT Will Train Vets for Ghetto Teaching Jobs

A revolutionary program called Project VAULT aimed at training veterans as teachers for ghetto area schools was introduced at a conference in Washington September 4th.

Gathered in the Pentagon at the request of the Departments of Defense and Health, Education and Welfare, were educators from more than 150 colleges and universities to hear about VAULT and its relationship to Project TRANSITION.

Project VAULT, developed by Webster College, St. Louis, Missouri, is designed to prepare returning servicemen, many of them high school "drop-out," for careers in teaching. DOD and HEW sponsored the meeting and introduced VAULT to the educational community in order to show how cooperative action between the military services and colleges can provide educational opportunities to men who would not otherwise go to college.

Project VAULT was conceived by Webster College, as part of the Defense Department's Project TRANSITION. The program commenced this past summer at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Forty servicemen, in the last six months of their service careers, who indicated they did not plan to reenlist, were entered in the Webster

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Captured Documents Disclose Enemy's Mounting Difficulties

North Vietnam's claims at Paris and on Radio Hanoi of military victories and high morale in South Vietnam are contradicted in information obtained from captured documents.

A Department of State publication said these documents tell of mounting Communist casualties, difficulties in the care and transportation of the wounded, and complaints about the fighting energy of Communist troops.

Not only is there "a large number of injured soldiers still in our camps," a recent Viet Cong directive stated, but it is increasingly more difficult to transport the "thousands" of wounded to the North because of the inability of Viet Cong to recruit civilian laborers to carry them and feed them along the trails. In addition, the expectation is for more, rather than less, wounded.

"In order to prepare for the coming influx of new wounded soldiers, which is expected to be large," the directive to Viet Cong Forward Supply Councils says all provinces must solve these transportation and supply problems "speedily and with enthusiasm."

The State Department publication also reported that a lack of enthusiasm for their job is also implicit in another captured document which forbids troops of a Viet Cong battalion to listen to "dangerous" broadcasts about the Paris talks.

The circular reports: ". . . comrades who have recently tuned in on London broadcasts dealing with preliminary talks between the U.S. and our North on the Vietnam problem (have), due to their limited understanding . . .

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Dr. Larsen Calls DOD 'Pioneer' in Aeronautics

Because of the "competitive pressure" required to maintain leadership over potential enemies, the Department of Defense has had the pioneering role in aeronautical advancement and taken many risks that would have been prohibitive to civil aviation.

Dr. Finn J. Larsen, the Defense Department's Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering, qualified his statement with an example. "The military departments," he said, "have led in jet propulsion, supersonic aircraft, new materials (titanium), STOL (short take-off and landing) and VTOL (vertical take-off and landing), to name a few," he told the House Subcommittee on Advanced Research Technology, Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Dr. Larsen's testimony, released by the committee Oct. 1, presented the Defense Department's position as a pioneer in aviation and how it helps civil aviation.

"This pioneering effort will certainly continue and should provide important benefits to civil aviation," he said.

Dr. Larsen noted that the DOD responsibility for military aviation is sufficient to occupy our resources for the foreseeable future. "At the moment we are accelerating our aircarft developments. For some years," he continued, "a major emphasis was placed on missile capabilities with our research and development programs reflecting this priority and showing a relatively lower level in aircraft development.

"Our aircraft programs are accelerating and can be expected to show an even larger change. At present we are initiating or have initiated programs for a new Navy fighter, the VFX; a new Air Force fighter, the FX; a new Navy anti-submarine aircraft, the VSX; a new airborne warning and control aircraft, AWACS; and possibly a new light intratheater transport, the LIT."

Dr. Larsen said it was difficult to predict how rapidly some of the programs will be started, but said the prosecution of these programs on a normal schedule is expected to strain DOD research and development resources for the next several years.

Discussing combat military aircraft, Dr. Larsen said they "are highly specialized systems that integrate into Reserve units and personnel mobilized navigation, ordnance, and electronic countermeasures equipment, escape components, propulsion systems and airframes all directed toward a specific military mission.

"Formerly," he said, "we tried to achieve the best possible aircraft performance, and then install the best available avionics and ordnance equipment in the airframe. Such an aircraft was designed with little or no compromise to the airframe in regard to missile design or avionics."

He noted that some of these aircraft were readily adaptable to civil use. "Today, however, most of our aircraft are only parts of a complete system package that performs a specialized mission in the face of sophisticated enemy capabilities." He added that very few future military aircraft are likely to be prototypes for civil aircraft.

"The DOD development programs must be aimed primarily toward solution of military problems, at the same time considering their priorities with little or no compromise to the most effective military solution. The military R&D program, therefore, is less effective in solving civil aircraft problems than in the past.

"Nevertheless," he said, "many items of aerodynamics, propulsion, materials, meterology, stability and control, subsystems, operational techniques, etc., that have been derived from military programs are transferable to civil aviation."

Dr. Larsen touched on air pollution (noise and smoke); congestion in the air and on the ground, and safety. In brief, here is what he said:

NOISE—Noise is a fundamental problem for which science has yet to find a satisfactory solution. In the domestic environment military aircraft are operated to minimize annoyance to the civil population. In a combat environment, the noise the aircraft generates is generally of no consequence, so we have not imposed a performance penalty for the sake of minimizing its noise; we have not, therefore, carried on extensive R&D programs to reduce aircraft noise. On the other hand, there are certain military missions that require truly silent aircraft. With presently known techniques, the penalties in performance, cost, and safety to achieve this special capability are considered so great as to rule out any significant civil application.

SMOKE—The smoke trails left by our jet fighter and attack aircraft proved surprisingly effective as aiming aids for the enemy gunners in Southeast Asia. Injecting a toxic additive to the exhaust may provide an expedient military solution but one which is obviously unacceptable for civil aircraft.

LANDING AND NAVIGATION—Eleven of our aircraft carriers now have a pilot "hands-off" capability for blind landing. This system, known as the SPN-10/-42, utilizes carrier-based radar and a direct automatic data link to the aircraft auto-pilot. Two of the military departments are now installing and testing microwave scanning-beam landing systems, which have also been under consideration and test within the FAA. In the area of navigation we are continuing to investigate the use of OMEGA and LORAN as well as satellite technology that would be applicable to long range in-route navigation.

GROUND CONGESTION—The solution to the ground congestion prob-

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Ghetto Teacher Training Program

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College program. The major credential many of the servicemen possessed was their service career. Most of them had high school equivalency certificates as their sole academic credential. During the summer the servicemen were exposed to a concentrated, preparatory program conducted by the college at Fort Leonard Wood. This semester 25 of the original 40 servicemen are on the campus at Webster College. Five more plan to enter college during the next semester.

Miss Jacqueline Grennan, president of Webster College, in explaining Project VAULT, said, "The curriculum would probably not meet the standards of Harvard—but we feel it will meet the standards of 80% of the colleges in the United States." The portion of the curriculum given at Ft. Leonard Wood was designed to capture the veteran's immediate interest and then rapidly accelerate his basic reading and writing skills.

Miss Grennan, who has the reputation as a highly innovative member of the educational community, explained that the VAULT program is designed to provide a bachelors degree and teachers certificate in 2½ years. A masters degree is possible within four years. The planned course of instruction will stress action learning in the critical urban environment along with the development of the more sophisticated professional skills. Students will carry maximum academic loads during regular semester and summer sessions. Veterans benefits will provide an income which will enable most students to attend college without a heavy part time work schedule.

What makes a former all girls college in Webster Groves, Mo., (an affluent white, St. Louis suburb) decide to train veterans (many of them Negroes) as teachers for our inner cities?

Other than the fact that Webster College has one of the nation's most forward thinking young college presidents (she is a member of the President's Task Force on Urban Educational Opportunities and a former member of the President's Advisory Panel on Research and Development in Education), the answer is not simple.

Webster College has embarked on a program that attempts to meet two fundamental needs of our urban society: first, the desperate need to provide more qualified teachers in our city schools who are creative and innovative and, second, the need to provide through education an entry into the professions for the culturally deprived.

The Webster College plan typifies the spirit of many of our major industries and public and private institutions, which through Project TRANSITION are aiding many of our separating servicemen, who have limited education or vocational training, to become useful and productive citizens on their return to civilian life.

Project TRANSITION was conceived by President Johnson in January 1967 as a program that would assist the servicemen, some of whom are from the ghetto environments, toward a better way of life when they leave military service. A large proportion of those, particularly from critical urban environments, are unskilled and with poor educational backgrounds. The President asked the Services to do their utmost to upgrade the educational level of all servicemen who required to help and to provide them with marketable skills prior to their return to civilian life.

Educators who attended the conference in Washington were not asked to adopt the VAULT plan, but to use it as an example of the kind of program that could be developed to provide college educations for the disadvantaged veteran.

Captured Documents

(Continued from Page 1)

become suspicious and have adopted a wait-and-see attitude which upsets the concept of resolute struggle.

"Some comrades have even wondered why we did not accept sitting in conference in order to end the war, and so forth. This is an extremely dangerous problem, for it creates within our units different views about the same subject."

The State Department said remedies suggested by the Viet Cong directive include intensive indoctrination, encouraging troops to follow Radio Hanoi, and providing other information which will explain the policies of Hanoi and the National Liberation Front, and will emphasize that "whether the war ends or not depends on the military might of our armed forces and not on discussions at the conference table."

AWARD WINNER—Crewmembers of the antisubmarine warfare carrier USS Essex spell out the letters "E" and "A", complete with hashmarks, on the carrier's flight deck. The letters represent the Battle Readiness Efficiency Award and the Antisubmarine Warfare Award presented to the Essex while on station in the Atlantic as the prime recovery ship for the Apollo 7 mission. The hashmarks signify that it is the second consecutive time Essex has received the awards from Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

What Czechoslovakia Has Taught Us

THE VITAL PARTNERSHIP — I

How do we in the West apply what Czechoslovakia has taught us to the course that must now be charted for our Atlantic partnership for the decade ahead?

Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach discussed this "single most important task in the field of foreign affairs" in an address made in Paris to the Assembly of Western European Union (WEU) on October 16.

WEU is a seven-nation group composed of Britain and the six members of the Common Market—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. It was established in 1954 as a substitute for the European Defense Community, which had been rejected by France. Its members consult on collective defense and economic, social and cultural policies.

Below is Part I of excerpts from Mr. Katzenbach's address. Part II will be published in a forthcoming issue.

Last May . . . I could have talked about the steady progress we were making in East-West relations, and about our developing dialogue with the Soviets.

But the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia has changed much of that. Last August 20 we were unceremoniously dumped back into an atmosphere of fear and distrust reminiscent of the dark days of the early 1950s.

Policy of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviets have now demonstrated for all to see how little they value world opinion or, indeed, the opinion of the major Western European Communist parties. Much more important to the Kremlin, apparently, is the preservation of their system.

They fear that a breath of freedom—be it political, economic, or intellectual—in Eastern Europe must inevitably lead to the collapse of their empire and to irresistible demands for change within the Soviet Union itself.

We must not make the mistake of looking on the Czech adventure as an "aberration" in Soviet policy. Rather, it was true to type. Stalin is dead, and the Soviet leadership is not what it once was. But the deep-seated distrust of the West, the intense fear of even the most moderate moves toward internal liberalization and the basic lack of confidence in their own system remain.

Apparently they could no more understand or accept the Czech desire for change than could Khrushchev understand or accept the same yearnings in Hungarian hearts a decade ago. And so they responded in the only way they knew. The hand in Prague and Bratislava may have been less heavy than it was in Budapest, but it was the same hand.

Soviet View of "Detente"

What can we learn from the experiences of the past several months?

Perhaps the most fundamental lesson of all is that many in the West had a very different view from the Soviets of what "detente" was all about. The lesson is a hard one, for some saw great promise for East and West alike in their view of "detente," and hoped that the Soviet Union was coming to share our vision.

In the past few years Russian leaders were wise enough to recognize the dangers of world holocaust inherent in continued cold war confrontation. Thus, in recent times they have been prepared to join with us—and I believe sincerely—in seeking to cope with some of the crucial questions at issue between East and West. We reached agreement on a nuclear test ban treaty, we had finally come to grips with the issue of nonproliferation and were close to discussions on strategic missile systems.

But, in retrospect, it is clear that "detente" had a narrow meaning for the Soviets. It meant a willingness to work at the resolution of outstanding issues between what they regarded as blocs, not a real change in the rigidities of a system which they believed to be in permanent confrontation with the West.

In contrast to what the Soviets expected or wanted, the rigidities of the Eastern Bloc did begin to give way. The natural desire for national independence can more easily flourish as international tensions diminish and the need for loyalty to a powerful ally is less obvious. And, as contacts with the West increase, it will almost inevitably mean increased striving for greater economic and political freedom—not only within the satellite nations of Eastern Europe, but within the Soviet Union itself.

The desire for increased freedom and national expression of the type that flourished so poignantly—and so briefly—in Czechoslovakia cannot be suppressed indefinitely. It can be set back, but once born, it cannot be buried forever. This, in the long run, is a dilemma which the Soviet leadership cannot escape.

Western View of "Detente"

In any event, we in the West looked on "detente" as more than simply a means of settling some of the imme-

diate problems of the day. Important though this was, we hoped for more. What we sought was the creation of an atmosphere in which East and West could begin to resolve the central issue of our time—the division of Europe. In President Johnson's words, we were looking toward the day when we could "heal the wound in Europe which now cuts East from West and brother from brother."

If there was anything in your report [on "Cooperation Between Europe and the United States"] which I might quarrel with, it is the contention that the U.S. viewed what was going on in Czechoslovakia as—in the words of your report—"a change in the world balance of forces at the expense of Communism . . ." Rather, we looked upon internal change within the Soviet Bloc as an important part of the process of detente.

We believed that, as Eastern European governments were able to relax controls and break with the unreasoning attitudes of the past, the prospects for cooperation to reach an acceptable accommodation in Europe would be enhanced.

But the invasion of Czechoslovakia has shown how deeply the Soviets fear the breakdown of the institutionalized rigidity of their system. Plainly, they do not want a freer and more open relationship between the nations of Eastern and Western Europe. Plainly, for them, dealings on issues between "blocs" are one thing; liberalism, independence and an increased European orientation within the Soviet Bloc is something very different.

Changes in U.S. Role

Before I try to apply what Czechoslovakia teaches us about the future course of the Western Alliance, let me review with you for a moment the changes taking place in America today. These changes, I believe, will have a substantial effect on America's role in the coming years. For the United States of the 1970s will not be the United States of the 1950s and 1960s. This must have a profound effect on how Europe and America jointly approach the tasks of the next decade.

The United States is entering—indeed, is already well into—a period of self-examination, self-criticism, and some self-doubt. We face internal problems which, despite our general prosperity, are in urgent need of solution.

I have not the slightest doubt that we in the United States will meet these challenges.

But if we are to succeed, it will require a great expenditure of both resources and attention for some years to come. And, thus, I believe it is almost inevitable that the role we will be willing—or able—to play in the world will have to change.

I do not fear that we will return to isolationism. But we will be forced to re-examine our priorities and to weigh the costs more closely. . . . Our involvement must be less widespread and more selective than has been characteristic of the past 20 years.

Where we put our effort around the world, and indeed how we look at world problems, will depend to a large degree on how Europe comes finally to see its role in world affairs.

Europe itself has been feeling its way toward a new status and a new set of priorities. Our real task—yours and ours—is to find the institutional means and the political will to see jointly that our scarce resources are properly and economically allocated.

Changes in Europe

A crucial fact of the post-war period has been Europe's decision to divest itself of its colonial holdings. This withdrawal from many parts of the globe, as it has helped the less-developed world move toward independence and self-fulfillment, is something in which Europe can take great pride. But . . . the end of European colonialism has been accompanied by a shift of attention from world problems to European problems.

As your Committee report indicated, European leaders now see that this trend toward a kind of European isolationism must be reversed, and a new set of relationships established with the outside world.

Europe is bound by history and self-interest to many of the newly independent states of Asia and Africa. . . . Western Europe, for its part, has an interest in seeing that they develop—both economically and politically—free of turmoil and violence.

Nor can Western Europe forget that its future is to some degree mortgaged, as is ours, to the peaceful resolution of the many conflicts which now trouble our world. To take but one example, the spread of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and the ever-present danger of another flare-up between Jew and Arab, is of as much concern to you as it is to us.

Our Commitment to Western Europe

As Europe expands its horizons to encompass more of the world, it will make it easier for the United States—which is pressed from all sides for political, economic and military assistance—to rethink its priorities in a reasonable and responsible manner. And it will make it easier for us to continue our commitment to Western Europe as our first priority interest—which it is and clearly should remain.

The manner of recognizing the well-founded policies of both Western Europe and the United States are thus destined to change in the next decade. And the questions posed by Czechoslovakia must be examined in the light of this newly shaped situation.

NEW GERRITY AWARD—Gen. John P. McConnell, Air Force chief of staff, thanks Mrs. Thomas P. Gerrity for the bronze plaque she presented to the Air Force as a memorial to her late husband, Gen. Thomas P. Gerrity. Looking on is Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg, deputy chief of staff for systems and logistics. The plaque will be displayed in the Pentagon and will bear the names of winners of the Gerrity Logistics Award, to be presented annually. The 2750th Airmunitions Wing, Ogden Air Materiel Area, Hill AFB, Utah, has been named winner of the first award.

Aeronautics

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lem is far from clear. Many proposals have suggested V/STOL aircraft as a major component of the over-all system but the results of numerous studies indicate such an attractive potential that further R&D must be carried out.

SAFETY—Safety is a matter of vital concern to all aviation users. Some aspects of safety are common to both civil and military aviation—structural integrity, engine reliability, fire resistance, stability and control, for example . . . The military emphasis is on battle damage which involves a significant probability of losing the aircraft in hostile environment; thus a major emphasis is made to assure crew escape . . . and subsequent rescue from land or water. On the other hand, the civil transport is designed with the expectation that the vehicle will not be destroyed . . .

Changes in Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Outlined

A tri-service conference has been held in Denver, Colo., to discuss the new provisions of the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP). Also, the group reviewed a draft proposal of the Department of Defense directive that will implement the new features in the plan.

President Johnson signed the bill authorizing changes in the RSFPP on Aug. 13, 1968. It is now identified as Public Law 90–485.

Basically, the new legislation permits an individual to receive a reduced amount of retired pay in order to provide monthly income for his eligible survivors.

There are several important changes in the new law. For example, an initial election must be made prior to the completion of 19 years of service for pay purposes. This supersedes the old requirement that an initial election must be made prior to completion of 18 years of service for pay purposes. For persons who retire with 20 years of service, the last election made before completion of 19 years of service will be effective without regard to any previously prescribed waiting period for previously made elections.

The Department of Defense stated that if an election was not made before 19 years of service a person can still elect to participate in the program and his election will be effective provided at least 2 years intervene between election and his retirement. Under the previous law, a three year interval between election and retirement was required.

An annuity will not be paid to the survivors of a person who makes an election after the effective date of the new law (Aug. 13, 1968) if the retired member was retired with a 100 per cent disability rating, and dies because of that disability within 30 days after retirement and the widow or children are entitled to receive dependency and indemnity compensation. This exclusion will not apply to a person who has retired for a disability incurred in armed conflict.

Under the old law a member could elect that his eligible survivors would receive either one-half, or one-fourth, or one-eighth of his reduced retired pay (reduced retired pay was gross retired pay less cost of the election). Under the new law, a person can elect that his eligible survivors would receive not more than 50 percent nor less than 12½ per cent of his full retired pay, but not less than $25 per month.

In other words, an individual will be able to express in dollar amounts the annuity he wishes to provide his survivors. Provisions remain in the law for providing two annuities, one for the widow and a separate annuity for the children, subject to the limitation that the combined annuities are not more than 50 per cent nor less than 12½ per cent (and in no event less than $25 per month) of his full retired pay.

The old law specified that an individual had the opportunity to include Option Four, which provides that when there are no eligible beneficiaries, deductions cease. The new law makes this feature automatic. In addition, when a person chooses Option Three (an annuity to the widow con-

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Army Studies More Applications for Data Processing

Improved effectiveness and many new capabilities for the Army in the field through automatic data processing is a distinct possibility in the future, according to Lt. Gen. A. W. Betts, chief of Research and Development.

Speaking to a Joint Engineering Management Conference in Philadelphia on Sept. 30, General Betts said, "We have already made extensive use of automatic data processing within the Army and have some interesting plans for additional applications."

General Betts mentioned that the first step in applying computer capability to the field Army was the development of a rugged, compact, solid state, general purpose computer called Field Artillery Data Computer (FADAC) used in the management of artillery fire.

With this system, actually available and operating in the field today, fire control computations that would normally take five minutes by manual techniques can be accomplished in one minute. "That time saved can be very important in a fast moving situation."

He said with FADAC more complex computations can be handled with the result of great increase in the accuracy of the first rounds fired. "Studies of artillery fired in World War II indicate that a capability like FADAC would have saved about one half billion dollars worth of ammunition simply because of the increased accuracy of first rounds fired.

"Some time ago, we realized that the FADAC system was just a first and very limited step towards the application of data processing to the field army. We began a comprehensive analysis of just what other applications we might make.

"That analysis led us to consider three distinct ways of enhancing the effectiveness of the field army. Each of these ways is now a discreet development project."

These three new methods are a modernization and improvement of FADAC called Tactical Fire Direction System (TACFIRE), a combat service support system and a tactical operations system.

"A measure of the kind of improvement we can make with TACFIRE in the control of artillery fire is that we could cut that one minute of processing time needed with FADAC down to about ten seconds.

He said the combat service support system will extend down to the field army the kind of data processing support that we now have at higher headquarters echelons. It will handle all sorts of logistics and administrative functions such as accounting for personnel, personnel allocations to lower command units, accounting for patients as they go to and from hospitals, military pay and many others including the supply areas.

General Betts said the problem with the third method, tactical operations system, is the necessity for us to make up our minds as to what it is in the operations of the field army that one should handle with data processing.

Family Protection

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tinuing on her death to the children) deductions cease if the wife pre-deceases or is divorced from the retired member, but coverage for eligible children continues without cost.

The Defense Department pointed out that under the old law payments to children stopped at age 18. Under the new law payments continue to age 23 if attending a recognized educational institution to include an interval not to exceed 150 days between school years.

The old law prescribed that a retired member can withdraw from the program only if he proves financial hardship. The new law will permit a retired member to withdraw, or reduce his participation, at his request. Withdrawal or reduction would be effective the first day of the seventh month after application.

Full details and information concerning cost to the retired member to provide an annuity under this program will be widely publicized when available. Officials anticipate that new costs will be slightly higher to compensate for the added liberalizing provisions.

BELGIAN VISITOR—Gen. T. J. Conway (left), Commander in Chief, U.S. Strike Command, escorts Lt. Gen. Georges V. R. Vivario, Chief of the General Staff, Belgian Armed Forces, through the reception line during arrival ceremonies at STRICOM's MacDill AFB, Fla., headquarters. Gen. Vivario is greeted by Brig. Gen. Homer G. Hutchinson, USMC, Deputy Director, Plans.

Importance of Reserve, Nat'l Guard Stressed

The need and importance of our National Guard and Reserve forces was emphasized Oct. 7 when Under Secretary of the Air Force Townsend Hoopes said, "The reservoir of units and men in our Reserve Forces ready for operational employment has given us a needed strategic cushion and a safety margin."

Speaking to the National Guard Association of the United States at Hot Springs, Ark., he cited the Pueblo crisis of last winter and said, "We were able to rush modern jet fighters of the Regular Air Force to Korea to reinforce our airpower there.

"It would have been risky to deplete our home based forces; fortunately we were able to generate immediate supplementary combat strength by calling to active duty 14,000 Guardsmen and Reservists, including eight Air National Guard F-100 fighter squadrons."

Secretary Hoopes went on to mention that in last January's call-up, more than 98 percent of the Guardsmen and Reservists were in place within 36 hours. "That, I would argue, is rapid and flexible response in action. And, the units were combat ready."

He said that Regular Air Force inspectors have stated that the readiness of the Guard fighter squadrons was comparable to that of any active unit in the Tactical Air Command.

After pointing out many other instances of Reserve forces accomplishments, both at present and in the 90 some years past, Secretary Hoopes said, "In this recital of National Guard accomplishments since the turn of the century, I think you will discern three themes:

"The need for the Guard to supplement and reinforce our active duty forces in time of national crisis.

"The contribution the Guard has repeatedly made to the valor of American arms.

"The stubborn fact that maintenance of a ready posture has always required the guard to make changes—in doctrine, mission, organization, equipment and men.

"Change almost always produces painful wrenches, but look at the result. The Guardsman today is a professional—worlds removed from the militiaman of the 'Indian-Fighting Army' days of 1878. And, the United States is stronger and more secure because of this evolution."

He pointed out that since the call-ups earlier this year, six Air Guard fighter squadrons have been deployed to Asia—two to Korea and four to Vietnam. Each was incorporated into a regular Air Force wing and given a regular squadron as sponsor.

The deployment to Korea was necessary to insure the South Korean government against tensions created by the Communist North Koreans along the 38th Parallel.

The Air Guard squadrons in Vietnam provide the Seventh Air Force with a new flexibility to meet Army close support requests and to fly preplanned strike and interdiction missions throughout South Vietnam. "The Air Guard squadrons in Vietnam have increased the USAF mission capability in South Vietnam by about 25 percent," he said.

Secretary Hoopes said that mobilization of the Guard units has caused some difficulties and hardships.

There was a strong feeling that outfits called to active duty should stay together and operate as units throughout their active duty tours. "The Air Force agrees that this is desirable," in principle, and we favor it whenever practicable," he said, "but sometimes it just isn't."

He pointed out that the second complaint, utilization, "is harder to answer." He mentioned that some Air Guard units were flying fewer hours on active duty than they had been before they were recalled.

"These things are bad, and, in an ultimate sense, not excusable. Each time we mobilize we think we've profited by the mistakes of the previous mobilization. The wise distinction between the need for entire combat units, but only for some support elements, was a result.

"What is heartening, however, in the face of these problems is the attitude of the vast majority of those recalled. They are doing a fine job with enthusiasm and high morale."

GREAT LAKES VISITOR—Chief of staff of the Federal German Navy, VAdm. Gert Jeschonnek (left), is welcomed to Great Lakes Naval Training Center by the Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, RAdm. Henry A. Renken (center), and Capt. Mark M. Gantar, training center commander. Adm. Jeschonnek talked to German naval and civilian students at the Great Lakes service command gunnery school.

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